JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. DFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON

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THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy—\$7 per annum,
THE WEEKLY HERALD every Saturday, at 6½ cents
per copy, or 83 per annum; the European edition, \$4 per annum, to any part of forcat Britisis, and \$5 to any part of the
Continent, both to include postage.

AMUSEMENTS THIS MORNING.

THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Coriolanus-The

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY—Kies IN THE DARK—THE BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-David Cor-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Tit FOR TAT-

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Atternoon-Lady of the Lake.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 539 Broadway-Pano-Bama of Europe and Siege of Schastopol.

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 663 Broad-way-Ethiopian Opera Troups.

New York, Saturday, May 5, 1855.

Mails for the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-CALIFORNIA EDITION. The United States mail steamship George Law, Capt. 6. V. Fox, will leave this port this afternoon at two Pelock, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific, will close at one o'clock.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD-California edition containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrap; -s, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as pos

The News,

By the arrival of the Atlantic at this port yesterday we have nine days later intelligence from Europe. Her news is of a most important character. The Vienna Congress had definitively broken up on the 21st, the Russian plenipotentiary having rejected the last proposition of England and France relative to the limitation of the Russian naval torces in the Black Sea. Lord John Russell and M. Drouyn de l'Huys had taken leave of the other members of the conference and were about to return home. All hope of peace arising from this quarter is therefore at an end. To the fortunes of war we must now look for a solution of the questions which were agitated at the conference.

To the energetic prosecution of this alternative the allies seem to be at least applying themselves. The long talked of and frequently postponed attack in the time selected for it a cue to the weather observations which have, for some time past, formed so prominent a feature in Lord Ragian's despatches. We are told that the fire opened at 5 A. M., in a storm of wind and rain which drove the smoke of the guns towards the Russian line, so as to prevent the enemy from taking range of the besisting batteries. What a triumph this practical result must have been for the much abused and patient veteran who commands the English forces. If he has not shown eminent strategical skill, he has at least demanstrated the utility of his weather gauge.

The results of the first day's fire are stated to bave been advantageous to the besiegers. The batteries on the Mamelon tower were si'enced: the Reday continued to fire only six guns, and the Flagstaff battery was silenced by the French. In a telegraph message to St. Petersburg, dated the 15th, Prince Gorts:bakoff asserts that the little damage that had been effected up to that day had been entirely repaired, and that the place was in as complete a state of defence as before. In a despatch from General Caprobert, it would seem from the terms used that the besiegers had effected a lodgment in the Garden batteries; but his language on this point is so vague that some doubt exists with regard to the fast. We are the less disposed to credit it, because, being ne of the chief objects to be gained by a general assault, more importance would have been attached

to it in the French General's report. Every effort is still being made by the balligerents to increase their effective strength. Some of the best regiments of the Turkish army have been transperted by sea from Eupatoria to Sebastopol-the Egyptian division, a fine body of men, had been despatched to the Crimea in all haste from Constantipople, and the Sardinian contingent was immediately expected. The Russian garrison had been strengthened by powerful reinforcements-fresh troops having been sent to replace those which had been enfeabled by fatigue or sickness.

The visit of Louis Napoleon to the English Court had been as melodramatically effective as most of the other carefully deliberated movements of that remarkable personage. By his express desire the reception of the imperial couple was as public and as solemn as the unanimity of all classes could make it The ence despised exile no doubt desired to make his English detractors stultify themselves by the inconsistency of their conduct. If such was his object, he was amply gratified. There never was seen anything like the enthusiasm manifested during his brief sejourn in the English capital. The London Times, once the most violent and inveterate of his assailants, devoted, day after day, column after column of the most fulsome panegyric to his glorification. It would be worth while to place some of these extravagant effusions in juxtaposition with the famous article in which " The Thunderer" formerly caricatured the adventurer who attempted to invade France with a live eagle and a couple of

From a statement in the London Morning Herald, which we publish in another column, it would appear that it has been decided with the English ministry that the French Emperor is to take the command of the allied armies in the Cri-

We learn from our private correspondence that, in his letters from Vienna to his ministerial colleagues, Lord John Russell has constantly impressed upon them the necessity of combining a compliance with the popular demand for searching reforms with the utmost vigor and energy in their administration of the War Department. It is well understood in the club circles of London that it is his lordship's opinion that without such combination one of two things will follow-either that the war spirit will die out from conviction of government inefficiency, or that when the war shall be brought to a conclu

sion, successful or otherwise, a revolution will ensue. The Austrians seem to be carrying matters with a high band in the Principalities. Under the head of our foreign news will be found the account of an assassination committed by an Austrian officer at Krajova under circumstances of the greatest brutality, the murdered man being the husband o a lady into whose presence the officer endeavored to force his way. The Austrian General in command having refused to deliver up the offender, a riot ensued, in which some hundreds were killed on both sides. The Austrian troops were driven out of the city, and at the last accounts remained en-

camped outside the walls. The correspondent at Rome of the London News communicates the details of an accident which occurred in the monastery of St. Agnes, by which the Pope, several cardinals, bishops, and civic and diplomatic functionaries, narrowly escaped being erushed to death. During the reception of the pupils of the Propaganda College, who were admit. sed to the honor of kissing the Pope's foot, the

Gooring of the large hall gave way, and all present with the exception of Cardinal Antonelli, who clund to one of the windows, were precipitated into the vault beneath. His Holiness escaped without injury, but Cardinals Marini and Patrizi were severely hurt. The particulars of the accident will be found in another column.

In another column will be found some interesti correspondence from Madrid, explaining the cause of the recent emeutes against the government, and giving some additional information concerning Cuban sffairs. The Spanish government has at last succeeded in realizing a loan of 40,000,000 of reals, or about \$2,000,000, safficient to extricate it for the present out of its financial difficulties.

Elsewhere will be found a letter from Horatio J. Perry, Esq., our Charge d'Affaires in Spain, in reply to the statements contained in the letter of one of our Washington correspondents, dated March 17, and published March 19. Mr. Perry complains that these statements are wholly inexact and at the same time injurious to him. He states that he never addressed or received any communications from Mr. Cushing or Senor Calderon de la Barca on the subject referred to in our correspondent's letter. He never played the spy to anybody or for anybody, and never failed in his duty to Mr. Soulé as a member of his legation, nor even addressed Mr. Marcy or any member of the government, either directly or indirectly, during the time Mr. Soulé was at its head and was responsible for its transactions. When he (Mr. Perry) became directly responsible to the government, he of course acted as in his judgment seemed right without reference to Mr. Soule' views. He stigmatizes as utterly false the assertion that while writing one thing to the Secretary of State he wrote another and a different thing to Mr. Soulé, aspersing the administration and designating its course as treacherous and cowardly. Such statements he says should not be made without proof; and the proof he calls for.

The Paris Moniteur publishes the conclusion of Louis Napoleon's History of the Crimean campaign. It seems to rely on the acquisition of the Austrian alliance as a sufficient recompense for all the disasters with which the military operations of the allies have been attended.

The article in the HERALD of March 21, on the position of our government with regard to the proposed abolition of the Bound dues, had created an ntense interest in all the Baltic ports.

Layard, the explorer of Nineveh, made a telling speech to the electors of Liverpool on the 23d, in which he showed up the administrative incapacity of the government in connection with the war.

Before the news came to hand yesterday about 1,200 bales of cotton were sold at full prices. After its publication no sales were made. The foreign news has not for some time exercised any influence upon this market for breadstuffs, which have been regulated by local supply and demand. Common and medium grades of flour were firmer. Southern white wheat sold at \$2 65. Indian corn was higher, and closed at 111c. a 1721c. for mixed, deivered, 113c. a 115c. for Southern white, and 115c. 116c. for yellow do. Provisions continued firm, with a fair amount of sales. To Liverpool there was not much doing beyond engagements of cotton, while a fair amount of shipments were being

On Tuesday next the summer arrangements on the New Jersey Railroad will commence. Its through trains for Philadelphia will leave as follows, passengers taking the ferry boat on the New York ide:-Mail train, 8 A. M.; Kensington express, 10 A. M.; New Jersey accommodation train, 12 M.; Express train, 4 P. M.; and Mail train, 6 P. M. Through tickets and baggage checked to Washington in the 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains. We understand the authorities of Jersey City are about to take the necessary steps to prevent the horde of baggage smashers, which infest the railroad depots, continuing their depredations upon travellers.

About noon yesterday a destructive fire took place in the saw mills of Mr. Bidwell, No. 6 Amity place, Laurens street. The flames spread rapidly, destroying the building in which the fire originated, together with No. 14, adjoining, and damaging other property. The loss is estimated at forty

The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Home Missicnary Society of this city celebrated the eleventh anniversary of the society at the Tabernacle last evening, when the reports of its operations for the past year were read showing very successful results. Addresses were made by Bishop Simpson, Rev. Mr-

On Thursday last, an Oswego canal boat, bound up the North river, with a freight valued at \$40,000, sprung aleak, and sank near the mouth of Rondout creek. The greater part of the freight was saved.

The jury in the case of Johnson, on trial at Kingston, for the murder of his wife, after being out sixteen hours, rendered a verdict of

The bill providing for the sale of the main line of the public works of Pennsylvania, finally passed in the Senate of that State yesterday. As amended it fixes the price at eight million dollars, and if purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad, at nine millions, The prohibitory liquor law of Michigan goes into ffect on the 14th inst.

The War in Europe-Bombardment of Se-

bastopol. At last, the attack on Sebastopol has begun. On the morning of the 9th of April, the fire opened from the French and English batteries. and lasted until the latest advices left which was on the 17th. Accounts differ as to its effect. The British officers state that their fire had silenced several Russian batteries, and proved itself superior at all points to that of the city : allowing however that the Russians displayed great energy and courage in repairing their losses. The Russian General on the other hand declares that Sebastopol was as strong as ever at the close of the sixth day of the bombardment : giving credit to the allies, however, for having rained a feu d'enfer upon it. In respect of loss, it appears to have been greater n the side of the Russians than on that of the

The attack by bombardment had been expected for some days in the camp. It was rendered necessary by the approach of summer, which has improved the roads, enabled the Russians to pour regiment after regiment into the place, and menaced the allied camp with malaria. That it must end in a repulse of the allies. seems highly probable. Though we have no detailed statement of the Russian force in the place, we know that men and stores have been arriving for many months, and the general impression is that the defenders outnumber the assailants. All that money, science, time and energy can do towards rendering it impregnable has been done. On the other hand, notwithstanding the reinforcements lately received from England and France, the allied army had not reached its contemplated strength by the 9th April. Fifteen thousand bayonets was a liberal calculation for the British army: and the French hospitals were crowded. The prospect is that the bembardment will eventuate in the destruction of a portion of the Russian works; which will immediately be erected anew: and

that it not be followed by an assault.

But military operations at Sebastopol bear a very small proportion, in point of importance, to the movements which have taken place elsewhere. Even if the allies should take that place, it is doubtful, very doubtful whether it could be held, and certain that the invader could go no farther. But the failure | That's all.

of the peace negotiations at Vienna renders its fate almost unimportant. It is now certain that the war is going to be a great war and a long war; and equally clear that it must be fought on the Rhine, in Germany, and in no outskirt of the empire. The last hope of peace destroyed, the Czar will necessarily turn his thoughts at once to the subject of offensive operations. A mere line of defence in a part of the empire never thoroughly Russian will not satisfy his people, or enable him to fulfil his destiny. He must turn the tables on his enemies, and having kept them in check when they entered his territory, must see whether they can do the like when he pours his Cossacks on the Rhine. The time for half measures is past. Germany can no longer bestride the fence. Austria, as well as Prussia, must take the field; the first, perhaps—though we doubt it-on the side of the Western Powers, the latter certainly with Russia. Let people prepare to hear that Alexander is at the head of an army of 300,000 men and that his head quarters are at Coblentz.

Well may the British lords in their fear and their helplessness ask Napoleon to lead their armies. It will need a giant to grapple with the foe. Napoleon has not yet given any proofs of military skill. He has never served in any army. But soldiering, unlike all other profes sions, needs no training. Many of the greatest generals the world has seen never took the field till they found themselves at the head of thousands of men: Louis Napoleon may turn out a worthy nephew of his uncle. He has decision, energy, courage; what more is needed?

The war fairly begun, on this grand scale, with two Emperors for generals, four first class nations at least for combatants, and the garden of Central Europe for a battle-field, people may expect events of the most startling character to follow each other in rapid succession. In such a convulsion, nothing is impossible. The Russians may win a battle and once more dictate peace from the Tuileries. Or they may be defeated, and Berlin or Moscow a second time trampled under the heel of Frenchmen. Or disaster may beget revolution in France and England, and revolutionary governments hasten to conclude a disgraceful peace. Or the same thing may occur in Russia, and Alexander like so many of his ancestors may be assassinated to make way for a usurper. There is no limit in short to speculation. One thing alone is certain: and that is that the war must be the greatest war the world has ever seen; and that in proportion to the men engaged and the money it costs must be the disaster inflicted on commerce, industry and the pacific interests. The fall in consols is only a premonitory symptom: want of money, stagnation of trade, diversion of labor, cessation of industry are as certain to follow as the winter follows the autumn.

THE KANSAS QUESTION AND THE ADMINISTRA-TION.—We publish to-day a letter from Missouri, which gives a totally different view of the recent troubles in Kansas from that of Governor Recder, and his side of the question. We have now heard both sides, and the conduct of the Missourians, in striking a balance between the accounts of both parties, appears to be about six for one to half a dozen for the other. Read our letter from Missouri. It gives us some very interesting and curious facts concerning the trials of squatter sovereignty and squatter life in Kansas.

It has been said that an attempt is being made at Washington to secure the appointment of the dismissed Judge Loring, of Massachusetts, as Governor of Kansas, in the place of the present incumbent; but according to our latest information, Gov. Reeder has resolved to go out there again, at all hazards, to look after his land speculations. What will Mr. Pierce do? It is stated that his Cabinet are five for Reeder, viz :- Marcy, Guthrie, Cushing, M'Clel land and Campbell; and two for the expulsion of Reeder-Jeff. Davis and Dobbin-both stringent Southern men. The issue with the President is between Marcy and Davis; and upon this question, in this shape, our amiable and accommodating Executive cannot very well carry water upon both shoulders. He must either supersede Reeder or retain him; and if he is retained he must be supported.

Thus, at last, we shall be able to understand where our shuffling chief magistrate stands on the Kansas-Nebraska question. When the repeal of the Missouri compromise was first mooted he was opposed to it; and his organ, the Washington Union, declared that it must never be touched. But the Southern Senators readily persuaded him that the repeal would make him, while, if he refused it, he would be lost, hag and baggage, in the South. So Mr. Pierce went for the repeal; but the appointment of Mr. Reeder to Kansas proves that the bill was a trick upon the South. The Reeder plot for abolitionizing Kansas meets, however, with a sudden and most ominous rebuff; and our Missouri correspondent assures us that the Southern people of that State and Arkausas and Kentucky, are organizing, on a formidable scale, men and means to crush out the antislavery societies in Kansas.

The question then recurs, what will Mr-Pierce do? He will, most probably, as usual, shuffle off and evade all responsibility, until the hostile parties moving upon Kansas are involved in a border and sectional war. With this most treacherous and imbecile administration at the helm, the existing state of things and the issue in Kansas are full of danger. Can't Tammany Hall do something for the relief of Mr. Pierce? Where is John Cochrane now?

TEN DAYS GRACE .- Within ten days Archbishop Hughes has pledged himself to prove Senator Brooks the next thing to a Senator that has been guilty of lying. This, we presume, will be done by a transcript from the records of the Archbishop's church property in this city. Senator Brooks has put it down as equal to five millions of dollars in value, and the Archbishop will probably show that he is thus guilty of a falsehood of the magnificent proportion of at least three millions of dollars. The Archbishop threw the "vile insect" the other day out of the window, in emulation of Uncle Toby; but we now suppose that, with the expiration of his ten days' grace, the victim will be impaled alive. Why not deliver him over to Alderman Briggs?

TEMPERANCE AND THE CLERGY .- We presume that the Rev. Mr. Chapin and Dr. Tyng will not forget the new liquor law in their sermore from the pulpit to-morrow. Very well. Let them take hold; but political harangues upon temperance in a theatre are a different thing. Let them keep out of the dirty arena of politics, or their sacred robes must be defiled.

THE NEW ENGLAND KNOW NOTHINGS-A HINT TO THE WISE.—The Know Nothings of New Hampshire and Connecticut, or a controlling majority of them, are rapidly going the way of their Massachusetts brethren, headlong into the slough of abolitionism. But the recent vote upon the case of Judge Loring shows that there is a very respectable Know Nothing minority in Massachusetts, as we presume there is in the other New England States, dead against these abolition tendencies. We therefore throw out the hint to this conservative minority of the New England American Order to come out from among the foul party ruling the roast among them, and make a common cause with the Know Nothing of New York, New Jersey, and other States, on high national principles. Thus, when the good things of the great anticipated national victory of 1856 shall come to be divided, the sound and true men of New England, though in a minority, will come in for a fair share—otherwise they will be ruled out as among the abolitionists themselves. Let the conservative Know Nothings, then, of the New England States, set up for themselves, and begin by sending a lot of independent delegates to the Philadelphia National Council that can look the Virginians in the face without blinking. It is the very best thing they can do.

## THE LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Trouble among the Know Nothings of Illinois

CHICAGO, May 4, 1855. The State Know Nothing Convention adjourn evening, after a stormy session. It is stated that the disruption took place on the slavery question.

From Washington. Judge Lumpkin peremptorily decline: the Judgeship

n the Court of Claims. Secretary Guthrie with his family has left for Kentucky, and will be absent ten days. John Van Buren, Esq., arrived here to.day.

The Gold Mines of Arkansas.

Спіслео, Мау 3, 1855. The St. Louis Intelligencer of yesterday contains an article expressing a full belief in the existence of abundant gold deposits at the source of the Arkansas river, cerning which we have of late had rumors.

The Case of Booth, of Milwaukle.

In the case of the United States vs. Booth, of Wiscon sin, for a violation of the Fugitive Slave law, a writ of error was obtained, returnable to the Supreme Court of the United States, for the purpose of determining the ourts of the States and those of the United States.

Western Navigation.

BUFFALO, May 4, 1855.

Navigation continues uninterrupted. The steamers Western World and Buckeye State arrived here this morning, and the propeller Saginaw, from Milwaukie, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. She reports the north shore of Lake Erie free from ice, and experienced only sixty hours detention in all on the trip. Several sail vessels outside the lighthouse, bound up, were making good headway at dusk. The arrivals bring 6,000 barrels of flour and 12,000 bushels of wheat.

Toxonro, May 4, 1855.

The steamer Mayflower, from Oswego, arrived here this morning, with a carge of goods for Green Bay and other ports in Wisconsin, being the first consignment from New York to the Western States, through Canada, via Toronto and the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PRILADELPHIA, May 4, 1865.
We have no change to report in the rates for money.
Stocks are dull. Reading, 43; Mortis Canal, 14; Long
Island Railroad, 16½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½; Pennsylvania State 5's, 86%

The Martha Washington Case. ARRIVAL OF THREE MORE OF THE ALLEGED CON-SPIRATORS FROM CINCINNATI IN CHARGE OF THE

Last evening, officers J. Bruen, C. C. Bruen, and Carr. of Cincinnati, arrived in this city, having in custody Lorenzo Chapin, Amasa Chapin, and Benjamin Earle, three of the alleged conspirators in the Martha Wash ington case, who along with Benjamin W. Kimball and others, stand indicted for having, on the 8th of January 1852, feloniously obtained the signature of the officers the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company in this city to a written instrument (a policy of insurance), and thereby fraudulently obtaining the sum of \$4,500 from the in surance company. The officers left Cincinnati on Wednesday aftergoon at 5 o'clock, and were to be imme diately followed by other policemen, having in charge Acam and Rufus Chap'n, also indicted for the same offence. The accused were taken before Justice Connolly, who committed them to the Tombs for the present.

who committed them to the Tombs for the present.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, May 3.]

Benjamin A. Earle and two of the brothers Chapin were again brought before Judge Storer yesterday moraing, on the writ of habeas corpus which was obtained on Monday last. The original of the requisition from the Governor of New York, certified copies of the record, showing their indictment in the New York courts for obtaining money on false pretences, and other papers in the case, were produced and read.

Mr. Clarke, counsel for the prisoners, did not deny the requisition or the indictment, but proposed to show, lat. That they had been already tried three times for the same charge. 2d. That there was no evidence before the court that false pretences were a crime in New York. 3d. That the warrants were incomplete, as they did not fully state the crime, and were in no way amended by the production of the indictment.

The Court decided that it could not hear Mr. Clark on any of these points. It could not hear Mr. Clark on any of these points. It could not hear of this State. Under the act of Congress fugitives from justice were to be given up on a certain requisition being made, and all that this court could inquire, was whether this had been made in due form—properly attested by the seal of the Commonwealth—and whether all the requirements of the act had been compiled with. If they had, this court could not interfere.

Mr. Earle, one of the prisoners, then rose and asked

the act had been complied with. If they had, this court could not interfere.

Mr. Earle, one of the prisoners, then rose and asked permission to say a word. He stated that the officers had taken him from his bed at 12 o'clock at night, with his night capen, and had not even given him time to put on his unmentionables. They would not tell him for what be was arrested, or where they were going to take him. If they had done so, and given him time to pack up a few shirts, he never would nave consented to trouble the court with this writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Clarke then asked a further adjournment till 2% o'clock, P. M., which was granted.

The prisoners were finally remanded to the custody of Mr. Bruen, to be taken by him to New York in accordance with the requisition.

Charge of Enlisting for the Crimea, Before Richard E. Stilwell, Esq.

MAY 14 .- On Thursday evening a warrant was issued by Commsaior er Stilwell for the arrest of parties enlisting in this city for foreign service. Officer Geo. Nevins roceeded to the Boston boat, Plymouth Rock, and suc ceeded in arresting Theodore Renney, Oscar Cromey Julius Parker and Wilhelm Scheunmacher. The part Julius Parker and Wilhelm Scheunmacher. The parties were taken before the Commissioner this morning, when it appeared that there was a mistake as to the locatity of Mr. Renney, and he was discharged. Ex-Judge Bebee, who appeared for the accused, said that he thought every man should be permitted to go where he pleased, and perticularly now, as Sam appeared anxious to get rid of foreigners, he did not see why those men should be prevented from entering upon a journey.

Mr. Joachimssen said that whatever the feeling might be, he, on the part of the government, was determined to prevent the violation of the laws of the United States. Held to bail in \$500 each.

Police Intelligence.

AEREST OF A SUPPALO MERGEANT, ON CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES. Yesterday afternoon officer Lord, of the Lower Police Court, arrived from Buffalo, having in custody Milo H. Hill, a commission merchant of that city, charged with having, along with one — Hovey, (already arrested,) obtained a large quantity of houshold furniture, valued at \$1,200, from two firms in this city, under false preat \$1,200, from two firms in this city, under false pre-tences and fraudulent representations. The complain-snts. Mr. De Graff, of the firm of De Graff & Wentworth, furniture cealers, in Pearl street, and Mr. S. Whitney, engaged in the same business at 29 Broadway, allege that Hill, in connection with Hovey, succeeded in getting the above amount of property out of their possession by false pretences and fraudulent representations, as re-garded their means and ability to pay the debts con-tracted by the purchase of the goods. The accused was taken before Judge Stuart, at the Court of General Ses-sions, and held to bail to answer the indictment found against him.

Captain Handcock, of the steamboat Hero, running to Albany, and a man named Frederick M. Smith, were brought before Justice Connolly, by officer Wooldbridge, charged, on the complaint of Peter W. Disoway, with having sworn to what was false, in an assault and bat-tery care in which Mr. Disoway was the defendant. The accused were held to bail, in the sum of \$1,000 each, to The Soule and Perry Correspondence-Letter from Mr. Perry. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

MADRID, April 11, 1855. Sir.—A letter from your Washington corresponded and dated March 17, and published in your journal of the 19th, contains statements wholly inexact, and at the

ame time injurious to me. If Mr. Cuehing or Mr. Calderon de la Barca have at any time interested themselves in my favor, as alleged, it is an honor which I esteem, but I have never received a word from either of those gentlemen, nor have I ever addressed them on the subject referred to in the letter. If such interest was manifested it was entirely unsolicited by me, and consequently still more entitled to my acknow-

I have never played the any to anybody nor for any ody. I have never failed in my duty towards Mr . Soulé as Secretary of this legation; nor have I ever addressed Mr. Marcy or any other member of the government, diwhilst Mr. Soule was at its head and responsible for wha

But when I, myself, became the sole representative of the United States at the court of Spain, I, in my turn became directly responsible to the President and the country for what might be done or left undone here.

Whatever may have been my course during that period it is not open to the charge of insubordination towards Mr. Soulé, seeing that I was not the Charge d'Affairs of Mr. Soulé, seeing that I was not the Charge d'Affairs of Mr. Soulé, but of the United States of America, which is

quite a different thing.

Whilst Mr. Soulé was in the position of a Minister Ple nipotentiary, appointed to Spain, but not in the exercise of his functions, nor recognized by the Spanish government, whatever instructions he might choose to give me, not proceeding directly from the President or the than counsel and advice—counsel which I always took pains to follow in form, at least, out of respect to him who had been, and might again be, my superior officer counsel which I followed in form and in spirit, also whenever, in my judgment, it was not clearly opposed to the express instructions of the government at Wash-

then trusted to my charge.

I performed my duty towards America as I was able, in the difficult circumstances in which I was placed. Events will prove whether I performed it well or ill; and if my judgment was different from that of Mr. Soule, upon any part of the policy to be pursued here, I am responsible for its justness or its error—not to him, but to the government and to the country. I certainly did conceal my opinions upon affairs either from Mr. Soulé, or from the Secretary of State, nor did I hesitate to speak them to the Spanish government, whenever I thought that course necessary for the inte rests of the United States: guarding always the letter of the directions of Mr. Soulé, from respect to the dignity he enjoyed, and holding up that dignity in the present of the government and people of Spain, then highly incensed against him, on all occasions and in every

I was not aware that I enjoyed the patronage of anybody. With Mr. Marcy I have not the honor of a per sonal acquaintance. I have never addressed him except as Secretary of State, and the first line I ever receive from him was in the last days of November, 1854, simply acknowledging the receipt of documents.

manner.

It is utterly false that while I was writing one thing to the Secretary of State, I was writing another and a different thing to Mr. Soulé, aspersing the administration, and speaking of its course as treacherous and cowardly Such things should not be written without the presentation of the proof. I call for that proof from every one who may suppose that he has evidence to the truth of the statement, without exception of any; and if such evidence should not appear, I leave the author of that statement under the weight of his own work, in the opinion of all honorable men.
Sir, your obedient servant,

Marine Affairs.

STEAMER WASHINGTON IRVING -This well known small steamer has been purchased by G. E. & W. H. Goodisson and others, to run between Goodisson's Landing, East Haddam, and Harttord, Conn., and wil

commence her trips on the 14th inst. LAUNCH .- Mr. Thos. S. Marvell, of Newburg, will saunch from his ship yard on Thursday, 10th inst., a very beautiful and most substantial schooner, of 23; Messrs. Van Brunt & Slaght, of this city, and others. She is designed for the general freighting business, and will be commanded by Capt. Samuel W. Weaver, who is

Fires in New York. EXTENSIVE FIRE IN AMITY PLACE—LOSS ABOUT FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

also an owner.

A fire broke out a few minutes before twelve o'cloc resterday noen, in the scroll sawing and plaining mill of Alexander Bidwell, No. 16 Amity place, Laurens street. The wind being high, the flames soon spread to the adwere soon upon the spot, and by their exertions succeeded in confining the fire to the three adjoining buildings. A man was considerably injured by jumping from a three story window. The buildings Nos. 14 and 16 Amity place were owned by Mr. Henry A. Dingee, and were totally destroyed; loss \$13,000-insured for \$2,000. The five story tenement No. 12 Amity place, and the rear building, belonged to Mr. John O'Donnel, who resides at Jamaica, L. I.; camage about \$1,000—amount of the surance not known. The building No. 18 Amity place, occupied as a dwelling house by the owner, Mr. Francis Guinand, was damaged about \$1,000, and was insured in the United States Insurance Company for \$4,000. Mr. Guinand's loss on his furniture will be about \$500—insured in the Howard Insurance Company for \$1,290. The loss of Mr. Bidwell in stock, tools, &c., will be between \$1,500 and \$2,000—insured in the Rutgers Insurance Company for \$0.00. Mr. Wm. Williams, who occupied No. 14 and part of No. 16 as a carriage manufactory, will lose about \$14,000; he has an insurance of \$6,000 in the Fulton, Equitable and National finsurance companies. Mr. Alexander Olander, who occupied the second and third floors of No. 16 as a manufactory of piano actions, loses about \$4,500, on which he has an insurance of \$2,000. Mr. Myers Phineas, steel pen manufacturer, had just moved into the third floor of No. 14, and was to tyet insured; his loss he estimates at about \$5,000. had just moved into the third floor of No. 14, and was not yet insured; his loss he estimates at about \$5,000. Mr. Jss. McDelmott occupied the store in No. 12, as a grocery and liquor store; his loss is about \$400—no insurance. Mr. Edward Ludlow, Jr., who resides at No. 20 Amty place, sustained considerable damage to his furniture by water; he has an insurance in the Clinton Insurance Company for \$3,000. Great excitement prevailed in the neighborhood, caused by large pieces of hurning wood being carried in all directions by the violence of the wind, and in several instances setting first buildings; but from the vigilance of the inhabitant, they were extinguished with but little or no damage. The origin of the fire is not yet known, but at present supposed to have been caused by shavings coming into contact with the machinery.

FIRE IN ALLEN STREET.

At about 1 o'clock yeseerday atternoon, an alarm of fire was given, caused by a fire breaking out in the two story frame building No. 50 Allen street, near Hester. The firemen were promptly in attendance, and it was soon extinguished. Mrs. Giffilian occupied the upper part of the building as a boarding house, and her board-ers were at dinner at the time. The smoke was seen the Citizens' Insurance Company for \$500. The building is owned by Mr. Gideon Ostrander, who loses about \$100; insured in the Bowery Insurance Company for

Coroners' Inquests. MELANCHOLY SUICIDE—DISAPPOINTED IN LOVE.

The particulars of a distressing and melancholy case of suicide, by taking poison, came to light yesterday morning, disappointment in a love affair being the sole cause of the misfortune. It appears, as far as we have been able to ascertain, that a few months ago a young German, named George Numerick, came to this country eaving behind him in his native place his betrothed German, named George Numerick, came to this country, eaving behind him in his native place his betrothed. After a stay of some months in this city, he wrote a letter to the father of the girl, and requested that he would send on his daughter, at the same time offering money to defray the necessary expenses of the journey. The father, however, would not consent to the proposition. This had such an effect upon the mind of poor Numerick that a melancholy seized his mind, and from that date he received to put an end to an existence loathsome to him. He was heard to say that he would destroy himself by harging, and various other ways. On Thursday afterneon, while at work in the store of Mr. Ferris, No. 35 Front street, he was heard to exclaim, "I am very much sick," and then commenced vomiting. His friends not thinking that he had taken poison, advised him to go home to his residence in Forty-fifth street, assuring him that he would be quite well the next day. Thither the sick man was conveyed by one of his fellow workmen. On reaching the house of Edling, where he boarded, he refused to see a doctor, and after two or three hours of great suffering expired. Coroner Hitton was soon notified of the occurrence, and held an inquest upon the body of the deceased, when it appeared from the testimony of Lewis Mullot, M. D., the physician who made the post mortem examination of the body, that death was caused by taking some poisenous vegetable. The jury rendered a verdict of "death by poisoning from some vegetable of the protein or the manner in which deceased obtained it, has rot jet been ascertained. However, an analysis of the stomach will be made by Dr. Mullot. The deceased was about 24 years of age, of prepossessing appearance, and was much attached te his fellow workmen, whe deeply lament his melancholy end.

A very neat translation, (by Mr. F. Baltourd,) of Lew Maris me font toujours Rire, was played here last night. The French piece is by MM. Delaceur and Jacine, Sts. Vaudeuille, Paris. The play has been very well Auglicised, but in sentiment it is still very Frenchy. The plot is only a thread of itself, but the situations are very odd and very funny. Mr. Thornby is an elegant young man, who has a great propensity for firting with married women, chiefly to torment husbands in general. He has a friend named Frankland, and this friend has a partner named Sowerby, who is the particular object of Thornby's aggravating talent. Mrs. Frankland and Mrs. Sowerby are both younger than their liege lords, Frankland's niece, Rose. Assisting one of these beau-ties in her "Berlin wool," another in her music, and the third in her drawing, and getting up pleasant parties for the whole trio. Mr. Thornby carries on an agreeable sort of existence, without much thought of mischief, till Sowerby takes it into his head to be jealous, and ac-cordingly draws down upon his head all the anneyances which, as Thornby conceives, are due to suspicious husbands. Thornby is ordered out of the house by as his acquaintance, he takes occasion to call again, 'merely as a lodger,' and persecutes him with comadmirer of Mrs. Sowerby as well as of Mrs. Frankland, and his doubts furnish his sevil gentus with new means of tormenting him. As we have said, he is half-concealed behind a curiam while Mrs. Frankland receives the addresses of Thornby. The malicious route promises the laughing fair one that by a sort of legerdemain he will convey the listener from the curtain to the interior of a cabinet, and fuidis his promise at once, by pretending to slip a letter into the article of furniture, for this operation is no sconer performed than the husband darts

THANGLA LINE COMMERCIAL

Wallack's Theatre-"Tis for Tat."

operation is no sooner performed than the husband darts like lightning into the new hiding place. That he may have some means of vengeace, Sowerby attempts to make Frankland suspicious of his wife; but ar. and Mrs. Frankland perfectly understand each other, and the end of the machinations of the jealous man merely lead to a marriage between Thornby and Rose, whom Frankland considers to have been the real object of his young friend's atteation.

In the second set we find the tables turned upon Thornby, who receives the Sowerbys and Franklands at his country house. Thornby being now a married man Sowerby has resolved that he shall feel all the pangs of jealousy, and consequently causes an infinte number of bouquets to be sent to Rose from an unknown hand. This expedient is not successful, for Rose, far from having reason to complain of any jealousy on the part of Thornby, is annoyed by his growing indifference and his neglect of those details of dreas that distinguished his bachelor days. However, Sowerby has a bold move in reserve. He has invited from London a notorious lady-killer, who is to empley the whole of his marvellous attractions in fascinating Rose and destroying the conjugal happiness of Thornby. The Lotharic cannot come, but sends instead one Mr. Easy Bolton, a valgar abbitue of the turf, who has very lax notions respecting the proper aspiration of words, and seems the last person to win the heart of a lady of refinement. Nevertheless, the desire of Rose to awaken her husband's jealousy, for the purpose of conquering his indifference, aids Sowerby in his plan, and Thornby, with the fear of Mr. Easy Bolton before his eyes, goes through all the absurd situations into which Nowerby was thrust during the first act. Of course, all ends with renewed professatians of fondness exchanged between Mr. and Mrs. Thornby.

"Tit for Tat!" was translated for and played at the Olympic, London. We give the cast there and at Wallack's.

"Thornby. Mr. Lester. ...... Mr. Wigan.

Wallack's Characters. Wallack's Otympic.

Mr. Thornby. Mr. Lester. Mr. Wigan.
Mr. Sowerby. Mr. Brougham. Mr. Robson.
Mr. Frankland. Mr. Stewart. Mr. Emery.
Mr. Easy Bolton. Mr. Vincent. Mr. Cliften.
Mrs. Frankland. Mss. Conover. Miss Maskell.
Mrs. Stowerby. Mrs. Stewart. Miss Bromley
Rose. Miss Rosa Bennett. Miss Turner.

The piece was very nicely put upon the stage at Wallack's, and was well acted. It made quite a favorable impression, and is announced for repetition this evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The second performance of "II ing taken. The performance was even better than on the first night—the choruses were sung with more vigor and spirit. The principal artists—Steffenone, Brignoli and Amedio—were in fine voice, and gave full effect to their rôles. Mdlle. Vestvali suffered from an affection of the throat, which prevented her giving full effect excellent artist will be but temporary. The opera was enthusiastically received, the third and fourth acts creating quite a furore. It will be given again on Monday, A large number of places have already been taken At noon to-day there will be a performance of "Wil-

THE THEATRES. - In order to lay before our readers full details of the interesting foreign news received by the Atlantic, we abridge our usual notices of the various places of amusement. See advertising columns for

programmes, which are unusually interesting. Personal Intelligence.

ton; Dr. Joseph Sargene, Worcester; S. N. Hunter, Washington.
At the Metropolitan.—Capt. Skillman, Texas; Lieut.
Beale, U. S. N. Capt. S. W. Fullerton, Texas; Mr. and Mrs.
Cunningham, Beston; Col. James Hooper, Indianapolis; H.
W. Ireinad, Canada.
At the Astor Howse—Capt. Chas. West, steamship Atlantic; Col. Hamilton, Albany; Capt. Ass. Eldridge, Dr.
J. C. Walton, Lowell, Mass.
At the Howard Hotel.—Ex-Governor Barry, Michigan;
Hon. E. Hammoni, do; Rev. E. H. Littlefield, Cincinnati,
Hon. M. C. Shaw, San Francisco, Cal; Capt. L. Parrish,
steamship Jamestown; Col. D. Pellock, Richmond, Va.;
D. E. King, U. S. A.

The Nicaragua Expedition.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Before Richard E. Stillwell, Esq.

JOSEPH W. FABESS BAILED.—Mr. Fabens, who is indicted with Col. Kinney for entering into an unlawful expedition against Nicaragua, was bailed by Commissioner Stillwell in the sum of \$10,008. Mr. Newcomb, St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, and Mr. Wm. Rodman justified in the sum of \$20,000 each, and were accepted as his bail.

Arrival of the Jamestowa.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Standard.]

Kry War, April 25, 1855.

The United States sloop-of-war, Jamestowa, Commander Ellison, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Crabbe, of the African squadren, arrived in our harbor the morning of the 18th, from Norfolk, Va., via Havana. Her arrival was unexpected, as it was generally supposed that she was on her way to relieve the Constitution, now on the African coast. Our relations with Spain cannot be in an amenable state, or why, the presence in their waters of this sloop of-war with the Commander of another squadron. She is to remain here until further orders are received from Washington. The San Jacinto, now at Havana, is expected to join the Jamestown, and the Princeton, Captain Eagle, has dispatches at this Post. Office from the Secretary of the Navy.

The Spanish Consul visited the Jamestown on the 21st, and was received with a salute of nine guns. The Hon. Stephen R. Mallery, the author of the Naval Reform bill, and member of the Seante Naval Committee, also visited the ship, and was honored with a salute. The Jamestown, a lew days before her arrival, and when but one day's sail from Havana, spied a man-of-war at a distance, and, supposing her to be a Spaniard, she was cleared for action, the guns were shotted, and every preparation made for an immediate attack. Much to their disappointment, the stranger, when three miles distant, hoisted the American flag to her fore, and saluted it with thirty-two guns. She proved to be an Erglish frigate. So soon as the shot could be withdrawn, the salute was returned.

We learn that the Jamestown is in a state of most complete efficiency. The men are daily dilled at the guns, and as often as possible practised with shot and shell.

Court Calendar-This Day.

Ely & Minger having taken possession of their spacious warerooms, 519 Broadway (St. Nicholas Hotel), are now offering
the most extensive and designable assortment of planos and
melodeous to be found in the city, including the celebrated
triple stringed double octave plano, made by ourselves;
Bessrs. A. W. Ladd & Co.'s superior discocal premium
planos, and Messrs. Carhart and Needham's metodeous, all
which we will sell at prices that defly competition. ELY &
MUNGEY, 519 Broadway. N. B.—Planos to let.

Any Lady wishing to Join a Private Class

in human physical ky, &c., taught by a lady, by addressing a line to M., box 4,710 Post Office, will receive particulars.